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A New Species of the Sawfly Genus *Masaakia* (Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae) from Hokkaido, Japan

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Abstract *Masaakia shinoharai* sp. nov. from Hokkaido, Japan, is described and illustrated, and a key is provided for two Japanese species of *Masaakia*.
Key words: Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, *Masaakia shinoharai*, new species, Japan.

The genus *Masaakia* Takeuchi includes only one described species, *Masaakia longivaginata* Takeuchi, from Japan. Recently, I examined a female of this genus collected in Hokkaido, Japan. As a result of comparative study, I have concluded that this specimen represents a new species. In this paper, I describe and illustrate it.

Genus ***Masaakia*** Takeuchi

Masaakia Takeuchi, 1950, p. 18. Type species: *Masaakia longivaginata* Takeuchi. Monotypic.

Diagnosis. Head: occipital carina absent; clypeus with anterior margin emarginate; labrum small; malar space distinct. Antenna: 3rd segment longer than 4th (Figs. 2, 7). Thorax: prepectus absent. Hindwing without a middle cell (Figs. 3, 8). Legs: claw with a large inner tooth and basal lobe (Figs. 5, 10). Abdomen: sawsheath rather long (Figs. 11, 14).

Key to the Japanese species

1. Antenna entirely black; sawsheath as in Fig. 14; lancet as in Figs. 15–16 .... *longivaginata* Takeuchi
— Antenna with undersides of 4th to 9th segments reddish brown and apical 1/2 of underside of 3rd segment reddish brown; sawsheath as in Fig. 11; lancet as in Figs. 12–13 ..... *shinoharai* sp. nov.

Masaakia shinoharai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–5, 11–13)

Female. Length 6 mm. Body black, but cenchrus milky white, and cercus reddish brown. Antenna black but undersides of 4th to 9th segments and apical 1/2 of

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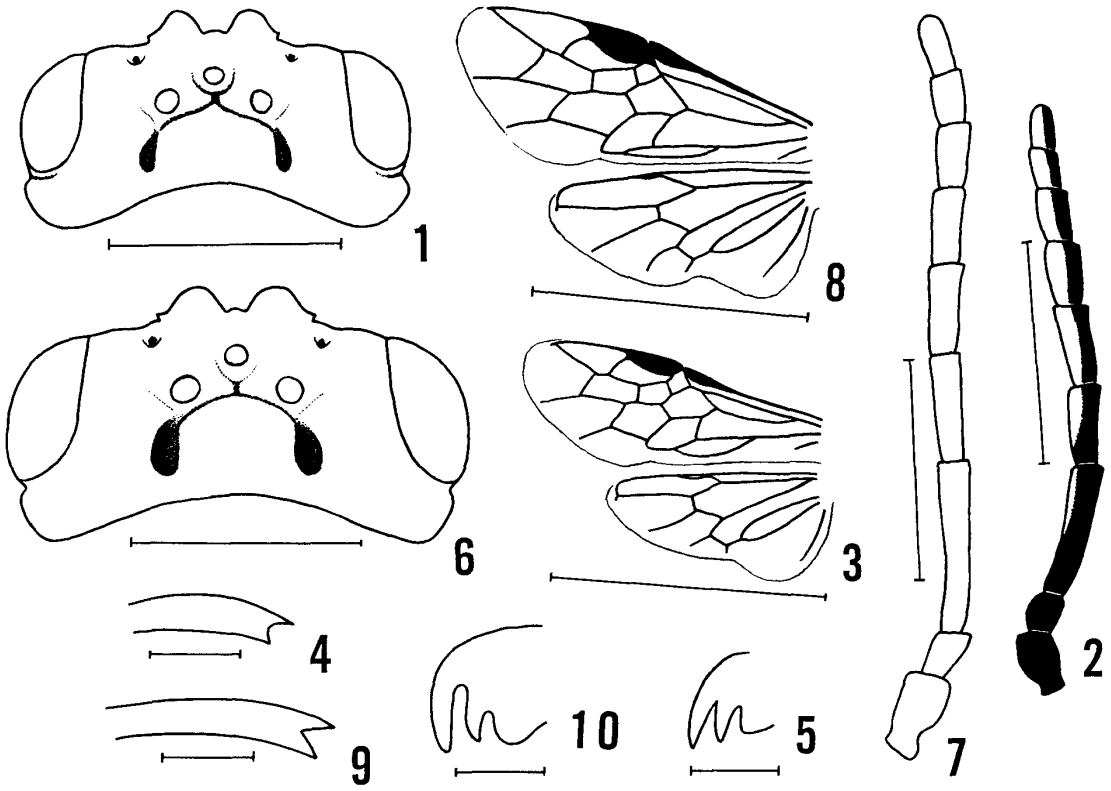
underside of 3rd segment reddish brown (Fig. 2). Wings hyaline, stigma and veins dark brown to black. Legs black with following parts pale yellowish white: all knees, all tibiae except for dark brown apical portion, 1st segment of all tarsi except for apical portion; apical portion of 1st segment and 2nd to 5th tarsal segments dark brown to black.

Head (Fig. 1): transverse; circumocellar furrow distinct but anterior half absent; interocellar furrow short but distinct; postocellar furrow distinct (Fig. 1); lateral furrows distinct and deep; postocellar area convex, with a median longitudinal depression; OOL : POL : OCL = 1.1 : 1.0 : 1.1; supra-antennal tubercles distinct; median fovea rectangular and rather shallow; lateral fovea large, circular in outline, with a small conical projection in middle; supraclypeal area nearly flattened; antenno-ocular distance slightly longer than distance between antennal sockets (ratio about 1.1 : 1.0); malar space long, 1/2 as long as diameter of front ocellus; postorbital groove distinct; postgenal carina distinct but rather short.



Figs. 1–5. *Masaakia shinoharai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. — 1, Head, dorsal view; 2, antenna, lateral view; 3, wing venation; 4, inner tibial spur of fore leg, lateral view; 5, tarsal claw, lateral view. Figs. 6–10. *Masaakia longivaginata* Takeuchi, ♀, Mt. Shiritaka, Ishikawa Pref., Honshu. — 6, Head, dorsal view; 7, antenna, lateral view; 8, wing venation; 9, inner tibial spur of fore leg, lateral view; 10, tarsal claw, lateral view. Scale for 1–2 and 6–7: 1 mm; scale for 3 and 8: 5 mm; scale for 4–5 and 9–10: 0.1 mm.

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Antenna slightly shorter than costa of forewing (ratio about 1.0 : 1.1); relative lengths of segments about 1.6 : 1.0 : 3.4 : 2.0 : 2.0 : 1.6 : 1.3 : 1.1 : 1.3; pedicel slightly longer than wide (ratio about 1.0 : 0.8).

Thorax: normal; mesoscutellum slightly convex. Wing venation as in Fig. 3. Legs: inner tibial spur of fore leg as in Fig. 4; hind basitarsus slightly shorter than following 4 segments combined (ratio about 1.0 : 1.1); tarsal claw as in Fig. 5.

Abdomen: normal; sawsheath rather long (Fig. 11); serrulae of lancet as in Figs. 12–13.

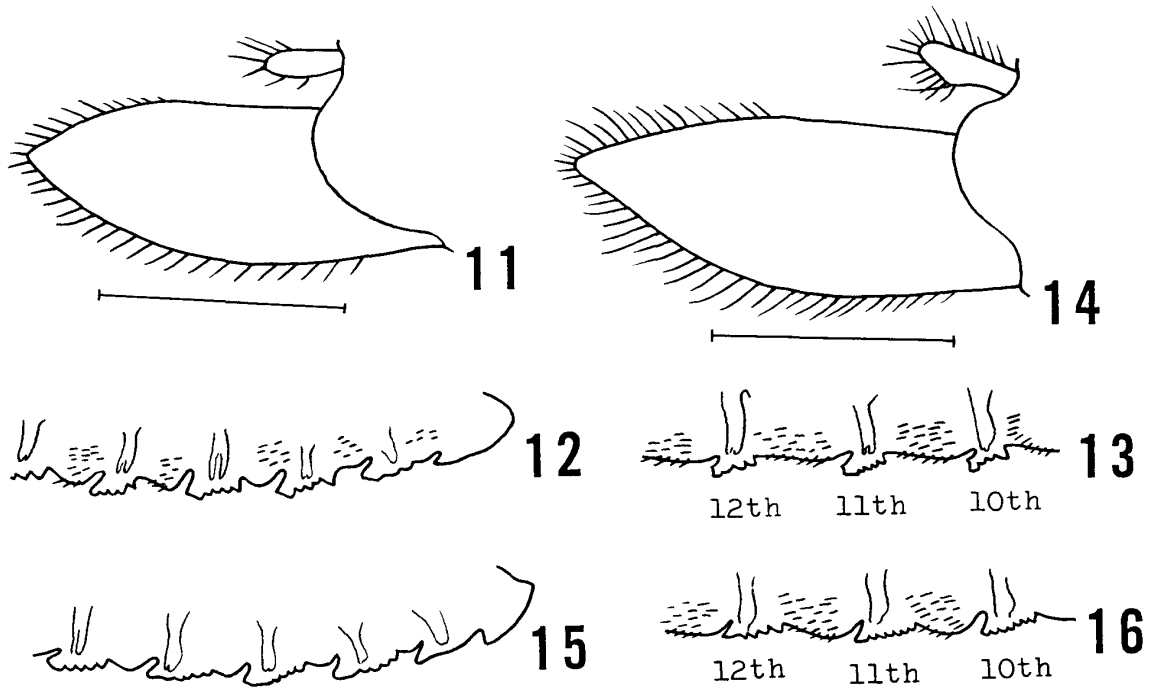
Punctation. Vertex practically impunctate, shining; frons, supraclypeal area, clypeus, and labrum finely and sparsely punctured; temples and malar space moderately, closely, and irregularly punctured; thorax covered with very fine and sparse punctures; posterior 1/4 of mesoscutellum moderately and closely punctured; abdominal tergites practically impunctate, shining.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Holotype: ♀, Yamada-onsen, Tokachi, Hokkaido, 18. VI. 1991, A. Shinohara leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Food plant. Unknown.



Figs. 11–13. *Masaakia shinoharai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. — 11, Sawsheath, lateral view; 12, apical portion of lancet; 13, 10th–12th serrulae of lancet. Figs. 14–16. *Masaakia longivaginata* Takeuchi, ♀, Mt. Shiritaka, Ishikawa Pref., Honshu. — 14, Sawsheath, lateral view; 15, apical portion of lancet, 16, 10th–12th serrulae of lancet. Scale for 11 and 14: 0.5 mm.

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Remarks. This new species is very closely allied to *Masaakia longivaginata* Takeuchi, but it is distinguished from the latter by the coloration of the antenna (in *longivaginata*, the antenna is entirely black), by the shape of the inner tibial spur of the front leg (in *longivaginata*, the apex of the inner tibial spur is bifurcate, see Figs. 4 and 9), and by the characters of the lancet (see Figs. 12–13 and 15–16).

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Reference

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